



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

also in general a certain lack of discrimination that betokens the work of the collector of titles rather than the scholar. The reasons for this are clearly explained and justified in the preface. The collecting of titles was done by students, the classification and much of the description by Mr. Hall himself. We are far from suggesting that the book is padded, or that titles of works not of serious value are included; and certainly not a word could be spared from the description of the various national archives. At the same time it would certainly have been conducive to clearness and have made this work more valuable to students to have restricted it more rigorously to its announced field and not to have attempted to treat of history so widely.

EDWARD P. CHEYNEY.

English Industries of the Middle Ages: being an Introduction to the Industrial History of Medieval England. By L. F. SALZMANN, B.A., F.S.A. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1913. Pp. xi, 260.)

THE above title will rouse hopes in the reader that at last we have a treatment of an important subject, more detailed than Ashley's, more synthetic than Cunningham's. In this hope he will be somewhat disappointed, for it has not been Mr. Salzmänn's ambition to undertake such a task. He has rather availed himself of the opportune moment when the monographs of the *Victoria County History* have revealed new information regarding local industries to combine this with what was already accessible in printed records and in two or three good secondary books (*e. g.*, Lewis's *Stanneries*). But not alone in these fields has he garnered. A diligent worker in the Public Record Office, as his editions of various documents testify, he has been able to add gleanings of his own. They are most considerable in the chapters on metal working and on the mining of lead and silver, but they are easily discernible elsewhere.

To mention the subjects of these two chapters is to indicate Mr. Salzmänn's method of treatment. For the most part he has confined himself to discussing the localization of certain industries and the technical processes employed in them. Any account of the marketing and sale of the commodities produced has been intentionally omitted. Such a procedure naturally has shortcomings. It does not result in what may be called a quantitative view of the subject. The relative importance of different manufactured products and the part which they played in domestic and foreign trade escape us. Nor are we told much about the interaction of industrial classes. The author does in a final chapter sketch the characteristics of the craft system. But many questions which are of considerable significance receive scant attention. Such, for instance, are the relation of the mercantile to the industrial crafts, especially in London, the extent to which craft regulations were dictated by

the desire to establish a monopoly, and, not least important, the differentiation of a group of permanent wage earners, the journeymen.

Mr. Salzmann's book is therefore by no means a comprehensive treatise on medieval English *industrial conditions*. It is, on the other hand, a very useful and scholarly discussion of the technique of some ten *industries*. Mining and quarrying, metal-working and pottery-making occupy the author most and constitute more than one-half of his chapters. The items relative to the appearance of cannon in England during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries are new and significant. The description of clothmaking is valuable, serving, as it does, to correct the misapprehension that the importance of the industry in England began only with the coming of Flemish weavers in the time of Edward III. Mr. Salzmann might have strengthened his contention by quoting the ordinance of Edward II. (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1 Edward III., p. 99), a document which shows what the situation was before letters of protection had been issued to Flemings. The author does not explain for us in what relation the mysterious "bureller" stood to the draper; nor has he any doubt that Stamfords derived their name from the Lincolnshire borough rather than from *stamen forte*. One should, however, not be censorious of what Mr. Salzmann has omitted but grateful for a volume that contains much recondite knowledge, to which students of English industrial life will often gladly refer.

HOWARD GRAY.

Der Deutsche Staat des Mittelalters: ein Grundriss der Deutschen Verfassungsgeschichte. Von G. VON BELOW, Professor an der Universität Freiburg i. B. (Leipzig: Quelle und Meyer. 1914. Pp. xx, 387.)

THIS work, as the author says in the *Vorwort*, is the fruit of over a quarter of a century of the study and teaching of the constitutional history of medieval Germany.¹ In spite of the expressed purpose to stick strictly to the constitutional side of the subject—"Der Staat des Mittelalters als Staat; die mittelalterliche Verfassung als staatliche Verfassung"—fortunately for the student there is much more latitude of treatment than is implied in the title.

The book is at once a treatise on medieval German institutions and an historiographical survey. The first part, *Literaturgeschichte des Problems*, will be of keen enjoyment to one interested in historiography. It is divided into three chapters, the first dealing with the great interpreters of medieval German constitutional history from Haller (1768-1834) to Gierke. Between these parentheses, as it were, Eichhorn, Leo, Hegel, Dahlmann, Stahl, Duncker, Mohl, Bluntschli, and Waitz are

¹ In 1887-1888 Below published his well-known *Zur Entstehung der Deutschen Städteverfassung*, in which he brilliantly combated the *hofrechtliche* theory of town origins.